Amendments to the Specification

Please amend paragraph [0019] as follows:

[0019] FIG. 2 is a flow chart illustrating generally, by way of example, but not by way of limitation, one method of using the system 100. In this example, at 200, the hollow-tube stylet 110 is filled with fluid. At 202, a proximal end of the hollow-tube stylet 110 is temporarily closed to retain the fluid within the hollow-tube stylet 110. At 204, the hollow-tube stylet 110 is then inserted into the infusion catheter 140. (Alternatively, the hollow-tube stylet 110 is loaded with fluid, and then its proximal end closed, after it has been inserted into the infusion catheter 140). At 206, the hollow-tube stylet 110 and the catheter 140 are inserted together to the target location within the patient's brain or other tissue. (Alternatively, the stylet is inserted first, then the catheter is inserted over the guidewire stylet). The insertion of the stylet 110 and the catheter 140 may utilize an orientable and fixable trajectory guide, in conjunction with an image-guided surgical (IGS) workstation, to aim the stylet 110 and the catheter 140 toward a desired target. At 208, the proximal end of the hollow-tube stylet 110 is opened to allow release of the fluid from therewithin <u>at the distal end 130 of the stylet</u>. At 210, the hollow-tube stylet 110 is withdrawn from within the infusion catheter 140. The resulting vacuum draws the fluid out of the hollow-tube stylet 110 and into the infusion catheter 140, thereby preventing or avoiding air from entering and remaining within the catheter 140 and disturbing the subsequent infusion. If desired, the catheter is then secured. At 212, an agent is infused through the catheter 140 to the target location in the tissue.

Please amend paragraph [0020] as follows:

[0020] In a further embodiment, the tunneling progress of the hollow-tube stylet 110 during surgery is tracked with one or more locators, such as a locator <u>300</u> that is remotely detectable using a positioning system <u>310</u> coupled to an image-guided surgical (IGS) workstation <u>320</u>. In one such example, at least one remotely-detectable locator <u>300</u> is attached to at least one of the hollow-tube stylet 110 and the catheter 140. As the hollow-tube stylet 110 and the catheter 140 are tunneled through tissue